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The People's Korea

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The great leader President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Communist Party of China. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Del. of Communist Party of China

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, granted on September 24 an audience to the delegation of the Communist Party of China on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and its deputy Head Comrade Keng Piao, Member of the CPC Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and its members—Comrade Yang Chun-fu, Member of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the CPC; Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrades Mao Pao-chung and Tien Shu-chien, deputy section chiefs of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Present on hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Li Yong Mu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the delegation and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant amity and friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged on the same day a luncheon in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of China.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

Member of Sri Lanka Freedom Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, granted on September 21 an audience to Sumathi Pala Jayawardene, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and deputy General Secretary of its Central Committee, on a visit to our country.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik and personage concerned Kim Yong Sun were on hand.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the guest courteously conveyed to the great leader the warm greetings of Her Excellency Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka and Chairman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, and of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party members and the entire Sri Lanka people.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked him to convey friendly greetings to Chairman Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike and to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party members and the entire Sri Lanka people.

The guest reverentially wished the great leader good health and a long life and presented the great leader with a gift carrying his best wishes.

Baghdad Mayor

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 29 received Ibrahim Muhammad Ismail, Mayor of Baghdad, the Republic of Iraq, and his companion on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, and Chon Myong Su, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Muhammad R. Al Zaberi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Republic of Iraq to our country, was also present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the mayor of Baghdad to our country and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the mayor courteously conveyed to the great leader greetings from His Excellency Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the mayor to convey his greetings to His Excellency President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Chongryun CSC Chairman Han Duk Su

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, granted on September 26 an audience to Comrade Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) who is heading the delegation of Chongryun which is spending significant days in the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, who is deputy head of the delegation and So Man Sul, director of the organizational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, who is member of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Comrade Chairman Han Duk Su for a long time in a cordial atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, together with his wife, arranged a luncheon on September 29 for Comrade Chairman Han Duk Su.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Koreans Here Congratulate Workers' Party of Korea on Its 30th Birthday

The entire Korean people including overseas compatriots significantly will greet on Oct. 10 this year the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of the Korean people for all their victories and the glorious vanguard detachment that leads the revolutionary cause of the present era, the era of Juche.

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea was founded and is led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist who founded Kimilsungism, the immortal Juche idea, and the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander. He led the two revolutionary wars against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism to brilliant victories, and is a genius of creation and construction who has turned the country, once far removed from modern civilization, into an advanced civilized socialist state in a short period of time. The WPK is the general staff of the Korean revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party is a glorious party which has sprung from the deep roots of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is an invincible party which has been tried and tested in the course of great revolutionary struggle."

The Workers' Party of Korea grew strong roots during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles organized and led by President Kim Il Sung under unprecedentedly arduous and grim conditions.

The WPK was tempered both in the acute, harsh struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and other class enemies within and without plus all hues of opportunists, and also in the high-pitched struggle for the revolution and construction, from which a powerful, socialist industrial state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, emerged in a historically short span of time in the northern half of the fatherland. Now, it has strengthened and developed itself into an ever-victorious, militant Party and a seasoned, well-experienced revolutionary Party.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung advanced a Juche-oriented policy for Party building, and carried it into practice brilliantly, thus laying firm foundations for Party building. On these firm foundations he created the Party without delay in the complicated and difficult circumstances after the liberation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea, with the enemies running amuck at home and abroad.

The WPK is the organizing vanguard detachment of the Korean working class and other working people, guided by the great Juche idea.

The founding of the revolutionary Party, a Juche-type Party, by the great leader, was an epochal event that marked a historic turn in the advance and development of the communist movement in the country and of the Korean revolution as a whole. It meant a shining realization of the cause of founding a new-type party of the working-class movement when a new era opened in Korea.

Since its founding, the Workers' Party of Korea has made vigorous efforts to cement the unity and cohesion of its ranks and increase its fighting capacity, upholding the Juche-based Party-building policy of President Kim Il Sung and under his wise leadership. While consistantly expanding and strengthening its ranks, it developed itself into a united political party of the working masses of Korea.

The WPK has persistently waged fierce and constant struggles against flunkeyism, dogmatism and all the other shades of opportunism to establish Juche, thereby firmly setting up a monolithic ideological system based on the Juche idea within its ranks.

EDITORIAL

Upholding the Juche stand, it has also conducted strenuous struggles against revisionism and other kinds of opportunism which have appeared in the international communist and working-class movements. It has made a great contribution toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and of the international communist and working-class movements.

Through these complicated and difficult struggles it has been further seasoned and tested and has become a dignified, authoritative, invincible Party which does not waver in any adversity on trial.

In the days of the great Fatherland Liberation War, the WPK led all the people to victory, and thus defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the igniters of the war, and attained a historic victory, making U.S. imperialism to take its first step down the road to ruin.

After the war, the WPK healed the war wounds in a brief time, set up an advanced socialist system in the country, once a backward colonial, semi-feudal one, and built a mighty socialist industrial state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

By thoroughly implementing the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, the line advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the WPK successfully solved this question of principle and accelerated at high speed both the building of an independent and modern industry and the overall technical transformation of the national economy as required by the Juche-based line of industrialization.

And the WPK has turned the country into the impregnable fortress with the strong defence capacity.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism."

A vigorous drive to fulfill the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th founding anniversary of the WPK, was stepped up in the fatherland, according to revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction, under the red banner of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—unfurled by the great leader, and the drive was crowned with a shining victory.

As a result, in the industrial domain, distinctions between heavy and light work have been markedly narrowed down; heat-affected and harmful labour has been eliminated in the main and the technical foundations of the industry as a whole have been radically consolidated.

In the agricultural field, a rare bumper crop bigger than last year's harvest is expected in grain production this year.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and his warm care, historic measures were taken to raise the people's living standard during the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

All the achievements made in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are results of the wise guidance of the great leader and precious fruits of the heroic struggle of the working people, infinitely faithful to the fatherly leader. They are a proud victory which will make the 30th anniversary of the founding of the WPK shine brighter as a grand festival of victory.

By successfully fulfilling the Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of schedule, the WPK and the people have laid solid foundations for promoting the revolution and construction more energetically and have been enabled to advance toward a higher peak of socialism and fight on for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with greater vigor.

Through these struggles the WPK has opened up a new era of great national prosperity, an era of the Workers' Party.

Meanwhile, thanks to the justness of the independent and revolutionary foreign policy of the WPK laid down by President Kim Il Sung and also to the victories won by the Korean people in the revolution and construction, the international authority and prestige of the DPRK are rising rapidly and the support of the world's peace-loving people for the DPRK people's revolutionary cause is increasing day by day.

Today the DPRK maintains official diplomatic relations with about 90 countries, and admitted to over 140 international organizations, it is actively striving for a lasting peace in the world and for human progress.

This is a brilliant victory of the independent foreign policy adhered to all along by the WPK and the DPRK Government and a striking demonstration of its correctness and vitality.

The WPK and the DPRK Government under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung have attained big successes not only in the revolution and construction but also in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Since the first days of the country's split by the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea, the WPK has done everything in its power to carry into practice its line for the independent, peaceful national reunification put forward by the President.

In fact, in order to overcome the difficult situation and accelerate the independent, peaceful national reunification, President Kim Il Sung set forth three principles and a five-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland. However, due to the treacherous obstructive machinations conducted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, no progress has been made in the dialogue between the north and the south and grave difficulties are still lying on the road toward national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are hard at work to freeze the division of Korea and perpetuate their rule over south Korea with the aim to keep a firm hold on south Korea as a strong point for propping up their colonial ruling system which is going totally bankrupt and crumbling in Asia.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the miseries of the Korean nation and the basic obstacle to Korea's reunification and the constant source of war in Korea.

To reunify the fatherland is the supreme national task of the Korean people and it is an urgent problem the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue at once the act of bolstering the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and raving about "observance of the commitments," "forward defense area" and "use of nuclear weapons." They should get out of south Korea without delay, taking along their armed forces of aggression and lethal weapons.

The Chongryun workers and Korean nationals here will make constant efforts to wage struggles for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and carry on their patriotic activities, under the wise leadership and the warm care of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

TELEGRAMS

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Comrade **L. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **A. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Prime Minister of the Government of the RSR; and Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the CSR; and Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the same occasion.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the CC of the Vietnam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRV, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the DRV; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Gyorgy Lazar**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; and **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the CC of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the RSV, on the same occasion.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; and Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the CC of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR, on the same occasion.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; and Prince **Souvanna Phouma**, Premier of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos, on the same occasion.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received messages of greetings from **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; General **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, Chairman-Founder of the People's Movement of the Revolution, President of the Republic of Zaire; **Maria Estela Martinez De Peron**, President of the Republic of Argentina; **Fazal Elahi Chaudhry**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Lieutenant-Commander **Didier Ratsiraka**, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Malagasy and Head of State of the Republic of Malagasy; General **Soeharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; **Anthony J. Mamo**, President of the Republic of Malta; Colonel **Muammar El Gaddafi**, Head of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic; **Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; and **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India, on the same occasion.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. (KCNA)

Japanese Ed. of "Collection of Works of KIM IL SUNG" (Vol. 6) Published Here

The Japanese publishing house "Miraisha" recently printed the Japanese edition of "Collection of Works of Kim Il Sung" (Vol. 6), an encyclopedic book on the revolution and construction containing immortal brilliant works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

Printed with due respect on the first page of the book is a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and brilliant thinker and theoretician.

The Japanese edition of "Collection of Works of Kim Il Sung" (Vol. 6) contains 12 works out of programmatic speeches and concluding addresses made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at meetings and congresses of Party and state and economic bodies and working people's organizations, fields of science and education and the People's Army and his talks with foreign journalists who had visited our country and his answers to the questions raised by them during the historical period between 1971 and 1973.

The recently published Japanese edition of "Collection of Works of Kim Il Sung" (Vol. 6) is evoking a lively response from broad segments of Japanese people.

Ueda Tetsu, socialist member of the House of Councillors, said:

The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung who has led the revolutionary struggle in Korea only to victory for half a century and built the world's best socialist power under the banner of the great Juche idea is not only brightly illumining the road of struggle ahead of the Korean people but boundlessly inspiring us as well.

The long-awaited Japanese edition of "Collection of Works of Kim Il Sung" (Vol. 6) is a matter of great joy for us and this book together with the already published "Collections of Works of Kim Il Sung" serves as an infinitely precious pabulum for us.

"Collection of Works of Kim Il Sung" (Vol. 6) (Japanese edition) published by the Japanese publishing house "Miraisha"

Works, speeches and talks of the President constitute not only a source of strength propelling the development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the dynamic advance of the Korean people but an ideological and theoretical treasure-house immensely encouraging and stimulating the struggle of the peoples of Japan and other countries.

I hope this precious collection of works of the President will be widely distributed among the Japanese people and his great revolutionary idea, Juche idea, disseminated to them extensively and profoundly.

WPK Is Invincible Steel-Like Party Which Led Fatherland Liberation War to Victory

The 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea is approaching.

Over the past three decades the Workers' Party of Korea has traversed a glorious path under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our Party founded by him led the liberation war of our people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to victory. This is one of the most shining exploits it has performed.

By leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory the Workers' Party of Korea defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland with honour and made our country shine as heroic Korea and our people win fame as a dignified and powerful people standing in the van of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. The Workers' Party of Korea is an invincible steel-like Party which led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory by thoroughly implementing the military idea of self-defence and pre-eminent strategic and tactical policies put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius in military strategy.

President's Military Idea

The whole course of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War was the course of our Party's thorough translation into practice of the great leader's military idea of self-defence and pre-eminent strategy and tactics and the course of the shining victory of the Juche idea in the military field.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Self-defence in national defence means, in the true sense of the term, defending one's country on one's own strength and is an embodiment of our Party's Juche idea in the military field."

The military idea of self-defence, an embodiment of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader in the military field, is a great revolutionary military idea of our era which demands the solution of all difficult and complicated military problems on one's own strength by raising the position and role of man, the master of military activity, armed struggle, maintaining the independent stand and creative stand in the military field and firmly relying on the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the masses of people, masses of soldiers.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a just national liberation war and a class struggle against the allied forces of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for defending national independence and sovereignty.

In the whole period of the war the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, supreme commander, wisely led the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people for victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, teaching that the struggle for the freedom and independence of the fatherland is a job of the Korean people themselves and our problem must be solved by our own efforts no matter who may give aid and in whatever form.

The great leader expounded that the most important problem in thoroughly embodying the military idea of self-defence is to firmly equip the army and the people politically and ideologically, and guided our Party to firmly adhere to the principle of giving fullest play to the political and ideological superiority of the People's Army and correctly combining the military-technical work with it in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

As taught by the great leader, our Party always directed primary attention in the military work to the work of giving full play to the political and ideological superiority of the People's Army and people and tirelessly conducted the work of arming them with the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader, indomitable revolutionary spirit and socialist patriotism. This gave birth to the great strength that inflicted a defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors who employed all sorts of barbarous war methods, boasting of their numerical and technical superiority.

Our Party held fast to the principle of giving full play to the political and ideological superiority of the People's Army in every way and correctly combining the military-technical work with it.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our Party actively carried on the work of developing different arms of the army and various branches of the service in a comprehensive way to suit our specific conditions by properly combining modern weapons and conventional weapons in the whole period of the war. On the other hand, it energetically conducted the work of equipping the soldiers of the People's Army with Juche-based military technique, strengthening combat training with main emphasis on the mountain and night training and perfecting the military technique and methods of war suitable to the topographical conditions of our country. The Party also paid much attention to the training and reeducation of commanding officers in order to firmly build up the People's Army politically and ideologically and in military technique.

Indeed, the military idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, on fully displaying the political and ideological superiority of the People's Army and correctly combining the military-technical work with it and the wise leadership of our Party for carrying the idea into practice were a firm guarantee in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors who tried to occupy the northern half of the Republic at a stretch, talking big about their numerical and technical superiority, and winning victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Strategy & Tactics

Our Party led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory by splendidly applying the Juche-based military strategy and tactics and unique methods of war created by the great leader, while carrying his idea of self-defence into life.

The great leader put forward the most correct strategy and tactics and methods of war at each stage of the war and its state of affairs in conformity with the prevailing military and political situation and the military tasks, and wisely guided the struggle for their application.

Our Party thoroughly implemented the great leader's brilliant strategic and tactical policy on mounting an immediate counter-attack and successive strikes to cope with the surprise invasion of the enemy. This enabled the People's Army to firmly take the initiative from the early period of the war and deal a fatal blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the period of the temporary strategic retreat and the period of readvance our Party, in accordance with the strategic and tactical policy put forward by the great leader, formed the second front behind enemy lines and brilliantly realised the combination of strikes on the main front and those by the army units on the second front behind enemy lines. This made it possible to put the enemy on the passive and defensive and decisively wipe him out.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader the Party built powerful defences in the strategic vantage-points and smashed the enemy's armed invasion in whatever form by applying superb strategy and tactics and war methods, and thereby led the war to decisive victory.

The brilliant implementation of the policy of consolidating the rear put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an important factor that enabled our Party to lead the war to victory.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our Party struggled to consolidate the Party ranks organisationally and ideologically and to strengthen the people's power bodies and working people's organisations and raise their role and, along with this, cemented the political and ideological unity of our people based on the worker-peasant alliance to make it invincible. The Party also rapidly reorganised all the work of the country on a war footing, organised the wartime economy to enlist all the potentials for victory in the war.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader our Party directed deep attention to the life of the people in the rear and made sure that state measures were taken promptly to stabilize the people's living even under the difficult circumstances of the war.

The rock-firm faith of all our people and officers and men of the People's Army in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War was that they can defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and win brilliant victory as long as there are for them the great leader and the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea founded and guided by the great leader.

Indeed, it was thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party that our people could defeat the U.S. imperialists and win shining victory at last.

The great victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade.

Today the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from their ignominious defeats in the past Korean War and in Indochina, are running wild to start a war of aggression again in Korea.

Our people are now closely watching every move of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who are working hard to provoke a new war.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, traitors to the nation, recklessly ignite a war in Korea, we will resolutely meet them with a war and wipe out the aggressors to the last one.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed)

Scene of the valiant struggle of the Korean People's Armymen on Height 1,211 in 1951: the 1950-1953 Korean War resulted in the first miserable defeat of the U.S. imperialists in their history.

Rising Internat. Prestige of DPRK: Victory of Juche Diplomacy

Thanks to the independent foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea with the Juche idea as its guiding idea, the DPRK has made great progress in her external activities, and international solidarity with the Korean revolution has been consolidated.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the international solidarity with our revolution is growing tremendously in scope and strength; it is a big irresistible trend of the times that more and more countries in the world choose to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and develop friendly state relations with her."

Diplomatic Relations

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the independent foreign policy of the WPK, the international prestige of the DPRK is rising extraordinarily and the support of the world's peace-loving people for the revolutionary cause of the Korean people is increasing day by day.

At present, a large number of countries are moving to have diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

In a short period in and after 1973, more than 40 states recognized the DPRK—10 countries this year. Included among them are Australia (July, 1974), Thailand (May, 1975) and Ethiopia (June, 1975). These countries once took a hostile attitude toward the DPRK as members of the "UN forces" in the Korean War.

Many capitalist states in Europe are also moving in this direction.

Furthermore, those states which had diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppet "government," opened diplomatic relations with the DPRK, severing ties with the puppets or ignoring the puppet regime.

In 1974 Togo broke off her relations with south Korea and on July, this year, Laos severed ties with the puppet regime.

On the other hand, the DPRK made advance into an international arena, as an independent sovereign state.

The DPRK joined the IPU in April and the WHO in May, 1973.

Over 20 world bodies, including the Universal Postal Union, admitted the DPRK in 1974.

This year, the ITU (the International Telecommunication Union) and WMO (the World Meteorological Organization) formally recognized the DPRK's membership.

The DPRK now maintains formal diplomatic relations with more than 90 countries and has membership in over 140 international organizations.

Increasing Supporters

The supporters of the righteous struggles of the Korean people are sharply increasing. This is clear from the following facts:

A draft resolution co-sponsored by 42 states, which called for the withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea, is expected sure to be adopted by the current 30th UNGA Session.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States held in Lima in August this year unanimously decided to admit the DPRK to the non-aligned movement as a full member and categorically rejected the "application for membership in the non-alignment movement" submitted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, stooges of US imperialism.

The "Lima programme for mutual assistance and solidarity" adopted at the closing session stressed the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

In January this year, the "International Conference of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" was held in Baghdad. The conference held with the participation of over 1,500 members of the delegations from 42 countries, 11 international organizations and democratic bodies and various fighting organizations, adopted a general declaration and an action program stressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

Last year alone, various kinds of international conferences were held—the Third World Youth Congress in Algiers; the International Solidarity Conference against Fascism and for Democratic Freedom and Protection of Human Rights in Chile and Latin America in Caracas, Venezuela and the "Latin American Conference Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in Lima, Peru.

Declarations and decisions for solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people were adopted by these conferences. This means how the international solidarity of the Korean people with the people over the world is being strengthened.

Daily-increasing solidarity between the Korean people and peoples of the world can be explained by the fact that various events and mass rallies were actively held in many countries during the month of international joint struggle against US imperialism (June 25—July 27).

Mass organizations and people of various strata in the new-born independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and Western countries such as Denmark, Finland and Sweden as well as the socialist countries organized rallies, demonstrations, lecture meetings, photo exhibitions and other colorful events during the month.

In Japan, mass rallies demanding the withdrawal of the US army from south Korea and signature-collection campaigns for normalization of the DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations were energetically held. An active role in these struggle was played by the various democratic organizations: the National Council for Normalization of Japan-DPRK Diplomatic Relations, which consists of the Socialist Party of Japan, the Komeito, the General Council of Trade Unions and other political parties and democratic bodies; the Japan-Korea Association, the Japan-Korea friendship organizations and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Many noted persons staged demonstrations in New York, denouncing the aggressive policy toward Korea and new war provocative moves of the US imperialists.

More than 10 anti-war bodies and other democratic organizations in the US newly organized the "Ad Hoc Committee for Solidarity with Korean People" and held a "soiree for solidarity with the Korean people."

Juche Idea

The ever-hightened international prestige and authority of the DPRK are attributable to the high authority of President Kim Il Sung.

This year, President Kim Il Sung made official visits to six countries, including the People's Republic of China and other countries of Africa and Europe. He was warmly welcomed by the leaders and people wherever he went.

In the six countries, several hundred millions of people enthusiastically welcomed President Kim Il Sung. In Peking and Nanking, the People's Republic of China, over 400,000 people turned out to welcome him; more than 600,000 people—50 percent of the citizens of Algiers—in Algeria and over 100,000 people of Nouakchott in Mauritania gathered to welcome the President.

These facts show how people the world over adore the President.

Many people of the world are now studying the Juche idea created by President Kim Il Sung and the history of his revolutionary activities.

Here in Japan, "the National Scientic Seminar on Juche Idea" and the "Fifth Tokyo Meeting for Study of the Juche Idea" were held last year under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the National Council of Societies to Study the Works of President Kim Il Sung.

The meetings to study the works of the President and his Juche idea were held in Togo, Mali, Nepal, Denmark and India.

Last October, the "Scientific Forum on 'Tasks of Third World People for Solution of the Rural Question'" to mark the 10th anniversary of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by President Kim Il Sung, was held in Togo with the participation of 100 representatives and 700 observers from more than 30 countries.

This shows the growing influence of the Juche idea and the expression of the desire of the people of various countries to study the experience of Korea.

On the other hand, many kinds of groups to study the works of President Kim Il Sung, his Juche idea and the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung were successfully organized in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

All these facts clearly prove that the daily-increasing international prestige of the DPRK is due to the high authority of President Kim Il Sung, the Juche idea and the independent foreign policy embodying the Juche idea of the WPK.

Youth and students gathered in the 10th World Festival of Youth in Berlin, 1973, paied keen interest in President Kim Il Sung's works.

On 30th Founding Anniv. of Workers' Party of Korea (3)

WPK Contributes to Development of World Revolutionary Movement

The Workers' Party of Korea, while strengthening international solidarity, has devoted every effort to developing the international revolutionary movement, as a whole, as well as to attaining a final goal in the Korean revolution.

This attitude of the Party toward international affairs comes out from its viewpoint that it is a most important internationalist duty imposed on the Korean Communists and people to carry out the Korean revolution successfully.

Principles on Internat. Solidarity

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, had this to say:

"In the future as they have in the past, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will continue to fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of the other socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the international working class, all the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all other peace-loving peoples of the world."

Priority is given by the WPK to intensifying cohesion and unity among the socialist countries, and developing friendship and solidarity with them.

For this purpose, equality and independence are maintained by the Party as its principles.

Its proposition is that bilateral solidarity with socialist states should be based on the following four principles—opposition to imperialism; support for national liberation movements in colonies and for international labour movements; advancement of socialism and communism; and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, mutual respect, equality and reciprocity. Consistent efforts have been made by the Party to implement these principles.

Noteworthy is the fact that the WPK has so far opposed every aspect of opportunism and fought to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Its struggle against opportunism has been waged in keeping with its realities prevailing in Korea and according to its own judgement and belief. In order to solve differences among the Communist and Workers' Parties and socialist countries, the Party insisted that such problems should be solved through ideological struggles, on the basis of the principle of unity, in such a way as not to cause an organizational division among them.

The call of the Party is "Fight for unity, unity for fight!" Thus, efforts have been made to overcome opportunism through joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and strengthen unity and cohesion among socialist countries and in the international movement.

Active support and encouragement have been given by the WPK to anti-imperialist, national libeation movements in Asian, African and Latin American countries, to develop friendship and cooperation with new-born independent countries in the three continents.

Today, their anti-imperialist, national liberation struggles constitute a great revolutionary struggle to cut off the life-line of world imperialism.

Also, they form one of the three major revolutionary forces at present, together with socialist countries and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism. They join in one powerful movement to smash imperialism.

In particular, the WPK has done everything it can, both materially and spiritually, to help new-born independent countries in their struggle for national prosperity. Its cooperation with them has been constantly developed and expanded, politically, economically and culturally. All possible aid is provided to them without any condition.

Solidarity with the working class in capitalist countries and friendship with capitalist countries friendly toward the DPRK have been strengthened, as a result of the Party's activities in the international arena.

The five-point principle for peaceful co-existence—territorial integrity and respect to sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs by other countries, equality and reciprocity, and peaceful co-existence—have been maintained in developing relations with capitalist countries wishing to set up good relations with the DPRK and carrying into effect an equal peaceful policy toward both north and south Korea.

Warm support has been extended to the workers of capitalist countries in their revolutionary struggle against exploitation and oppression by the capitalists and for their rights to living, democracy and socialism and every effort directed to strengthen unity with the Marxist-Leninist parties and the working-class in these countries.

In Van of Anti-Imperialist Struggle

Great efforts have been made to oppose aggression and war by imperialism and to secure peace in the world and human progress.

At this juncture, it is impossible to develop the international communist and labour movement and to accelerate liberation movements in colonies and democratic movements, without developing anti-imperialist struggles, particularly struggles against U.S. imperialism.

The policy maintained by the WPK in the anti-imperialist struggle is to turn the spearhead to the U.S. imperialists and further to fight against their allies and puppets, especially the Japanese militarists. The Party has made efforts to develop international anti-U.S. joint struggles and to form an anti-U.S. united front.

As a result of the active efforts of the WPK led by President Kim Il Sung, a greater success has been achieved in its activities in the international arena in the past 30 years since its founding.

Today, the international situation is turning favourable to the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and, in contrast, unfavourable to the imperialist forces led by the U.S.

The WPK is a most dignified and respected revolutionary Party in the international communist and labour movement.

Symbol of international solidarity: Pyongyang citizens warmly welcoming the friendly visit of the Cambodian delegation to the DPRK in December, last year

Big Successes Gained by WPK under President's Wise Guidance

The Workers' Party of Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung held fast to the stand of Juche in fulfilling the historic task of socialist industrialization.

The WPK's Juche-oriented line of industrialization put forward by the great leader was to build an independent and modern industry and carry out an overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

The Korean people had dashed ahead in the struggle for the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, beating drums for speed battles, including the "70-day battle," in order to meet the 30th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political enthusiasm and brilliant successes in their work, upholding the teachings of President Kim Il Sung. Thus, they captured the high eminence of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule with flying colours, to adorn the grand festival of October more brilliantly with victory and glory.

Following is the brief summary of great successes achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by the correct Juche-based policies of the Workers' Party of Korea for the past 30 years under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader:

Following the liberation in 1945, President Kim Il Sung had led the Korean people in carrying out the successful tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and building a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"After liberation the Korean people, under the leadership of our Party, established the people's government and carried out democratic reforms in the northern half of the country and are now striving to accomplish the national-liberation revolution throughout the country.

In the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and the reunification and independence of the country, our Party has grown and strengthened rapidly and has become the leading and guiding force of the entire Korean people. The Korean people consider our Party's policies as their own and know that the policies of our Party alone accord with their interests."

In the short period of one year since its inception, the Workers' Party has done a great amount of work which would ordinarily have taken 10-20 years to accomplish.

The Workers' Party played the most advanced role in carrying into effect laws such as the Labour Law promulgated on June 24, 1946, the Law on Agricultural Tax in Kind proclaimed on June 27, the Law on Equality of the Sexes announced on July 30, the Law on the Nationalization of Industries promulgated on August 10 and the democratic Election Law. Through this struggle it had become clearer to everyone that it consistently fought for the benefit of the working people, and the confidence of the Korean people had increased tremendously.

Taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of land ownership in the rural areas of the DPRK as well as the centuries-old aspirations of the peasantry for land, the President specified those people whose land had to be confiscated, and carried out a land reform in a thorough way, by confiscating the land of landlords without compensation and distributing it free to landless or land-poor peasants.

Following the agrarian reform, the Workers' Party confiscated and nationalized all the industrial establishments which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists.

With the completion of the democratic revolution, conditions were created in the northern half for a gradual transition to a socialist revolution.

President Kim Il Sung worked out the Two-Year National Economic Plan for 1949-50 on the basis of the achievements made in the fulfilment of the national economic plans for 1947 and 1948.

As a result, preparations were made step by step for the socialist transformation of production relations, and tremendous successes were registered in ending the colonial lop-sidedness of the economy and laying foundations for an independent national economy.

But the three-year war forced on the Korean people in 1950 by U.S. imperialism did indescribable damage to the DPRK.

Three-Year Plan

President Kim Il Sung put forward at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK the basic line for postwar economic construction, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

In accordance with the basic line of postwar economic construction, President Kim Il Sung drew up the Three-Year Economic Plan for Rehabilitation (1954-1956), the fundamental task of which was to restore prewar levels in all fields of the national economy. He organized and mobilized the entire people in the struggle for the fulfilment of the plan.

Within a short span of time following the war, upwards of 280 large and medium enterprises were restored on an up-to-date technological basis and over 80 large and medium enterprises with modern facilities were newly built. For the first time, the Korean people created a machine-building industry of their own, expanded on a large scale the textile industry which had been extremely backward, and were able to process into finished goods a considerable amount of products from the rich mineral resources in the DPRK which had been used only as raw materials or for semi-finished goods.

During the Three-Year Plan period the gross industrial output value grew 2.8 times—the output of the means of production 4 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times. In 1956 alone, industry turned out more industrial products than the amount produced in the four prewar years from 1946 to 1949.

In 1956 the grain output surpassed the prewar level by 8 per cent, with the result that the problem of food shortage was substantially solved, the peasants' income increased and their living conditions improved.

During the Three-Year Plan, 5,455 schools were restored or newly built, and in 1956 it became possible to introduce compulsory primary education. The number of pupils and students studying in schools of different levels in the DPRK exceeded 2,080 000

Five-Year Plan

Following the victorious fulfilment of the difficult task of postwar rehabilitation, President Kim Il Sung set forth at the Third Congress of the WPK the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960), a long-term plan, the first of its kind in the country.

The basic task of the Five-Year Plan was that of reinforcing the foundations of socialism in the country and solving in the main the people's food, clothing and housing problems.

Socialist construction developed at a very high speed, and the Korean people registered miraculous achievements by overfulfilling the colossal Five-Year Plan in only two years and a half in terms of total industrial output value and in four years in terms of production indices.

In the four years from 1957 to 1960, the total value of industrial output increased 3.5 times—3.6 times for the means of production and 3.3 times for consumer goods. During this period the average annual increase rate of industrial production was 36.6 per cent. Thus, in spite of the fact that more than 10 out of the 15 years after the liberation were dominated by war and then efforts for the rehabilitation of a destroyed economy, industrial output was 7.6 times greater in 1960 than in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

In the four years from 1957 to 1960, the electric power industry increased production 1.8 times, the fuel industry 2.8 times, the ore mining industry 2.6 times, the metallurgical industry 3 times, the chemical industry 4.5 times, and the machine-building industry 4.7 times.

Between 1957 and 1960 the output of the textile industry went up 3.5 times, that of the food, beverages and tobacco industries 4.2 times, and that of goods for cultural and household use 6.8 times. In 1960 nearly 190 million metres of different kinds of fabrics were turned out. This represented a 15-fold increase over the 1949 level and a 138-fold advance over the 1944 level. The output of many manufactures goods and foodstuffs rose sharply, their variety increased, and their quality improved markedly.

A great success was also gained in agriculture.

Over 800,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) of land, or seven times the area of pre-liberation days, was brought under irrigation; all the rice paddies were irrigated, and a system of irrigating dry fields was introduced.

Electricity was supplied to 92.1 percent of all the rural villages and 62 per cent of all the peasant households of the DPRK.

The countryside had more than 13,000 tractors and a large number of farm machines of different types.

Grain production significantly increased, reaching as much as 3,803,000 tons in 1960. This was a 32 per cent gain over 1956.

The agricultural co-operative movement in the DPRK was victoriously completed by the end of August 1958. This was a great revolution in the DPRK countryside and a brilliant victory for the WPK's agricultural policy.

In the field of education, a compulsory primary school system was introduced in 1956 and a compulsory secondary school system in 1958. Over 2,530,000 students, or about one-fourth of the population, were studying in more than 8,000 schools of different levels in the DPRK.

The DPRK produced 133,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, or twice as many as in 1956, working in all spheres of the national economy in the period of the Five-Year Plan.

The number of scientific research institutes increased 2.6 times and the number of scientific workers 2.8 times in 1960 over 1956.

The national income was 2.1 times greater in 1960 than in 1956. In the DPRK income belongs to all the people. It is used to expand socialist production and to increase the working people's well-being.

The real wages of factory and office workers in 1960 were 2.1 times higher than in 1956.

The working people were free from worries about food, clothing and housing.

The turnover of retail trade in 1960 increased 3.1 times, 2.5 times for foodstuffs and 3.7 times for other goods. During this period the trade network grew 1.9 times. As a result, the working people could buy articles they needed at the same prices anywhere—whether in towns, villages, or remote mountain regions.

As a result of the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan, the DPRK became a socialist industrial-agricultural country with solid foundations for an independent national economy.

Seven-Year Plan

President Kim Il Sung summed up the great achievements of the Five-Year Plan and set forth the prospective tasks of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) at the Fourth Congress of the Party. The plan was required to extend owing to the intensified aggressive machinations of the enemy.

The heroic Korean people splendidly fulfilled the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

In 1970, the gross industrial output value was 3.3 times as high as in 1960. This means that the industrial output has grown at a high rate of 12.5 per cent annually over 10 years from 1961 to 1970. The industry of the DPRK turned out only in 12 days the same amount of industrial products as was turned out in the pre-liberation year, 1944.

The engineering industry of the DPRK has made a qualitative advance during the past Seven-Year Plan. It has become able to produce new large-size machinery and equipment and heavy machines such as 6,000-ton presses, 25-ton heavy duty lorries, 75-h.p. tractors, large-size vessels of up to the 5,000-ton class, 100,000 kva transformers, diesel locomotives and large-size boilers. It has also become able to produce and supply complete sets of equipment to more than 100 modern factories and enterprises such as power stations, metallurgical and chemical factories.

Adhering firmly to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea led by President Kim Il Sung on building thermo-power plants along with large-size hydro-power stations, the Korean working people energetically pushed ahead with the work of expanding and strengthening the country's power bases, with the result that the total power generating capacity increased 1.8 times in the years 1961-1969. In particular, the thermal power-generating capacity rose rapidly 11 times in the same period.

With the development of the mining industry, the height of coal set for the Seven-Year Plan was scaled already in 1968.

In 1970, the Korean people turned out 16,500,000,000 kwh of electricity, 27,500,000 tons of coal, 2,200,000 tons of steel, 1,500,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 4,000,000 tons of cement.

Following the founding of the modern light industrial bases the light industry of the DPRK made an epochal advance. The DPRK was able to produce on its own daily necessaries and consumer goods in sufficient quantities, ranging from drapery to goods for cultural use, at many large-size central factories as well as at thousands of local industrial factories.

Along the road illumined by "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the technical revolution in the rural areas—centering on irrigation, mechanization, chemicalization and electrification—was powerfully carried out. As a result, irrigation and electrification was completed in the DPRK during the Seven-Year Plan.

The successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan converted the DPRK into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

The nine-year compulsory technical education system was enforced for the first time in Asia in the period of the Seven-Year Plan. Some 3,000,000 students, one-fourth of the entire population, became able to study free of charge at schools of various levels built throughout the country. There were more than 497,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists working in various fields of the national economy.

The average life expectancy of the people of the DPRK increased by over 26 years compared with that before the liberation.

Six-Year Plan

President Kim Il Sung set forth at the Fifth Congress of the WPK the basic task of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976)—to strengthen the material and technical foundations of socialism and free working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and by raising the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane.

The Six-Year Plan for the development of the national economy was victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule by the end of August this year.

In the industrial domain, the Six-Year Plan was carried out one year and four months earlier than schedule in gross output value.

In the past four years and eight months, the average annual growth rate of industrial production reached 18.4 per cent, much higher than the 14 per cent envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This year in particular, the industrial production showed a 25 per cent increase over last year.

The annual production growth rates of major manufactured goods as of the end of August this year as against the 1970 figures, that is, electric power—1.7 times; coal—1.8 times; pig iron and granulated iron—1.7 times; steel—1.5 times; chemical fertilizers—2 times; vinalon—3.6 times; vinyl chloride—3.3 times; machine tools—2.4 times; tractors—8.7 times; lorries—2.4 times; cement—1.7 times; textiles—1.8 times; underwear—1.5 times; sweaters and jackets—5.6 times; shoes—2.2 times; aquatic products—1.5 times; foodstuff output value—2.4 times; and output value of daily necessaries—2 times.

With the production of more than 7 million tons of grain, in 1974, the grain height of the Six-Year Plan was scaled two years ahead of schedule in the socialist rural economy.

A rare bumper crop bigger than last year's is expected this year in grain production.

In 1974 the output of meat jumped 1.4 times, eggs 1.8 times, cocoons 2.2 times, fruits 1.5 times and vegetables 1.4 times as compared with the 1970 figures.

At the end of June this year, the number of tractors serving agriculture was 3.6 times and that of truck 2.5 times their figures at the end of 1970.

In the period of 1974-1975, the rate of mechanization reached 100 per cent in paddy and non-paddy ploughing, thrashing, fodder-crushing and transplanting. It rose markedly in weeding and harvesting, too.

The program tasks of the Six-Year Plan have been successfully carried out in the enhancement of the people's living standard, too. The national income in 1974 was 1.7 times the 1970 figure.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and his profound care, measures were taken for further enhancing the living standards of the people, which included complete abolition of taxation, drastic cuts in the prices of manufactured goods, payment of special year-end bonuses, and increased appropriations for social and cultural measures.

In the four years from 1971 to 1974, the real income per household of factory and office workers rose 1.5 times and that of peasants 1.6 times, and the gap in living standards between factory and office workers, and peasants was substantially narrowed down.

Retail turnover in 1974 went up more than 1.8 times compared with 1970.

The introduction of bus services to rural villages was completed and water supply works in the rural districts had been carried out 87 per cent as of the end of August this year.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plan, in the domain of public health, the number of hospitals increased 2.8 times and that of beds 1.4 times and work of converting rural village clinics into hospitals was completed.

A remarkable success was also witnessed in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution as well.

The universal 11-year compulsory education system, the most advanced people's education system, has been enforced in a full scale this year.

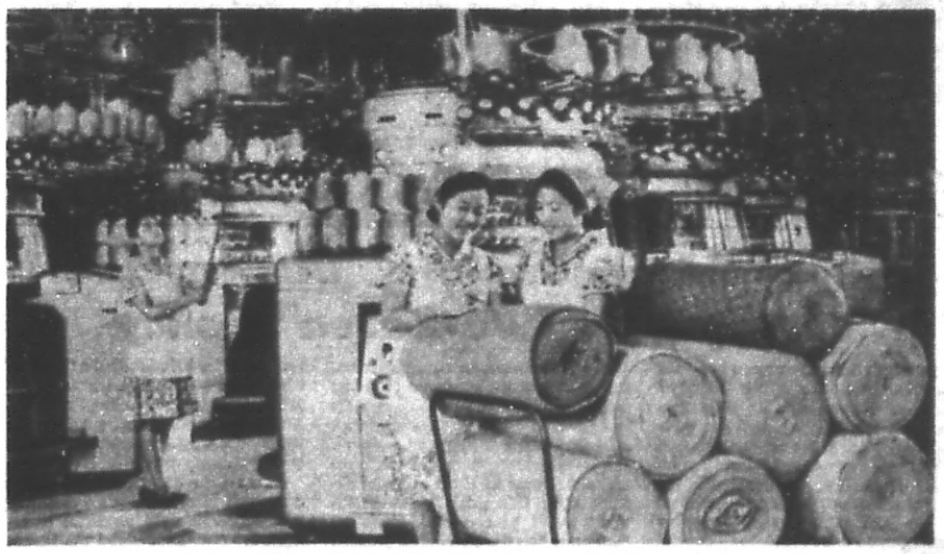
In the period of the plan, 523,000 new technicians and specialists were trained, with the result that the task of training a large army of intellectuals, a one million strong army, decided by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was successfully carried out by the end of August this year.

When the struggle for preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan entered its decisive stage, the WPK took an epochal step to strengthen the Party's guidance in socialist construction, and organized bold and revolutionary operations to enlist the entire country in the "70-day battle", a speed battle, and powerfully called on the whole Party and the entire people to launch an allout charge.

The Korean people, infinitely faithful to the great leader, dashed ahead at "70-day battle speed," the highest in the history of the industrial development of the DPRK. Thus, they effected great innovations and big leap forward on the five fronts of grand socialist construction and made a decisive breakthrough for preschedule fulfilment of the vast Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Only a brighter future and a greater victory and glory are in store for the Korean people forging ahead dynamically, following the glorious Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

The Chollima Ryongsan Machine Plant successfully carried out ahead of schedule their assignments of the 6-Year Plan by the end of August this year.



Workers of Kangso Textile Mill making great innovations in their production activities

Paralyzed South Korean Economy

"A continuing slump appears to be gripping the south Korean economy," the UPI reported in August, citing the report made by the south Korean Economic Planning Board (EPB.)

The south Korean economy is so distorted and corruption-ridden because it is under the U.S. occupation and deluged with Japanese capital. Further it is controlled by the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who accept neo-colonial subordination to Japan.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"In south Korea today a handful of landlords and capitalists eat and live well but the absolute majority of the working people including the workers and peasants are living stifling lives in match-box houses and hovels, and millions of unemployed wander about the streets in quest of jobs and food. So, south Koreans now criticize their society, saying that 'the rich get richer and the poor poorer.'"

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pretended to be "one of the most successful developing countries by exaggerating its GNP growth rates and per capita income figures—saying that the GNP in 1962-1973 averaged 9.6% and the per capita income rose from $131 in 1966 to $373 in 1973. However, these figures are misleading, because south Korea is groaning in poverty.

Even during the "economic boom" of 1973 which the south Korean puppets cooked up, the real income actually declined during this period for two-thirds of the people.

Inflation

This is due to an average 16% inflation, which wiped out the nominal wage increases.

The recent report from south Korea also indicated this phenomenon saying that "business trends and the financial structure of south Korean enterprises worsened generally last year due to the slackened demand arising from persisting economic recession, while workers received only piecemeal increase in their real income, due to inflation."

Inflation was actually stimulated by the Pak clique as a fiscal device to increase south Korean currency vis-a-vis the dollar: The south Korean currency was devaluated from 130 won to the dollar in 1962 to 400 won in 1974.

And loans increased at an abnormal rate from $3 million in 1961 to $400 million in 1965, $3 billion in 1970 and $6.8 billion in 1974.

Concerning this point, a Western press reported that "south Korea is already bankrupt."

According to some economists, south Korea is required to earmark as much as 60% of the money it has scheduled to borrow from foreign countries from 1973 up to 1981, in order to pay back the principal and interest on the foreign borrowings to date.

The serious bankruptcy and crisis of the economy are clearly shown in a sharp decreases in industrial output in recent years. Especially, the output of textile goods, a major production item of the south Korean industry, has dwindled 50%, cotton fabrics 30% processed agricultural produce 70% and machines 23.7% since October of 1974.

Data released by the puppet authorities show that workers' share in the national income from industry dropped from 31% to 24.8% between 1960 and 1970, whereas capitalists' share rose from 68.6% to 75.2%.

Also, the undue neglect of agriculture in south Korea led to continuous poverty, mass migrations to cities and increasing urban slums.

Inflation in the rural areas stood at 22%. Self-sufficiency in food was one of the main targets of the second five-year plan, but now the third plan (1972-1976) does not envisage full self-sufficiency in grains.

At present, 80%-90% of the peasant family are in a state of chronic famine and 1.6 millin of them are foodless. The amount of debts reaches 30,000-40,000 won per peasant family.

This is because they are obliged to deliver 50%-60% of their harvest as land rent and are exploited by usurers through money interest as high as 40%-50% of the principal.

Thus, the conditions of the peasantry are undescribably miserable and thousands are pouring into cities in search of livelihoods.

Cities in south Korea are exploding. Seoul is among the fastest growing cities of the world. It doubled in 10 years from 2.5 million people in 1960 to 5 million in 1970—6.5 million in 1974. Thus, Seoul is becoming more and more chaotic.

This overpopulation posed the housing problem as a very serious problem.

In 1970, there were only 600,000 houses for one million households in Seoul and 180,000 of them were illegal. And 2.2 million people—one-third of Seoul's population—are now living as squatters.

Unemployment

Unemployment is another serious problems, amounting to 7-8 million persons, one-fourth of the population.

This lack of human consideration for the people is based on the Pak cliques' treatment of the people as cheap labour to be exploited by foreign monopolies.

A typical example is seen in a story of a south Korean surnamed "Kim."

A single girl, "Kim" came from the countryside. She found a job as a housemaid, first in a middle-class family, later in small inn. In both cases she got no pay, only a free room and board for a 15-hour day. When she could stand it no longer she ran away. After days of hunger she found a private "employment center" which promised her a good-paid job in a beer hall. After a few days of work, she was forced to be a prostitute. Because of her debts to the center, they did not let her go. A policeman to whom she tried to tell her story was paid off by the brothel owner.

Many people are compelled to sell their blood or eyeballs to earn bread for their children and many other kill themselves with deep-seated grudge against south Korean societies. Such heart-rending incidents are a daily occurrence.

As for this problem "Le Monde," the Paris daily, described as follows:

"Many workers, particularly in small and medium size firms, work in conditions reminiscent of 19th century Europe, with a working day of over 10 hours, a deplorable lack of facilities, no holidays and no social benefits."

On November 12, 1970, five years ago, the workers at Seoul's Pyonghwa market demonstrated, shouting "We are not machines!" One of the demonstrators, Chon Tae Il, committed suicide by pouring two cases of gasoline over his body in protest against harsh exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. In a suicide note the dying man said: "Don't waste my death—many people are overworked in the market. Don't remove my body from the hospital until the officials promise to improve working conditions."

In this way, the catastrophic economy is driving people into a living hell.

South Korean workers are forced to hard labour.

Korean Question Should Be Settled by Korean People Themselves

Speeches of Foreign Delegates at 30th UNGA Plenary Meeting

United Nations Headquarters, KCNA Special Correspondent—Delegates of many countries, in their speeches at the Plenary Meeting of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, expressed firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, strongly demanding the dissolution of the "U.N. Command," the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations and the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace in Korea.

China

Chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Chiao Kuan-hua, Foreign Minister of China, made a speech on September 26 at the Plenary Meeting.

Dwelling upon the Korean question, he stressed:

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the common aspiration of the entire Korean people. Over the years the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward many reasonable proposals and propositions for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Thanks to its initiative, an agreement was reached with the south Korean authorities in 1972 on the three principles for independent and peaceful reunification, which were affirmed by the UN General Assembly in 1973. However, Korea remains divided today, because the Pak Jung Hi clique, supported by the United States, has abandoned these principles and sabotaged the north-south talks.

Under the impact of the great victory of the Indochinese peoples this year, U.S. imperialism became panicky. It endlessly repeated the myth of a so-called "threat of a southward invasion from the north" concocted by the Pak Jung Hi clique, deliberately played up the tension on the Korean Peninsula and even declared that it would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons there. Backed and abetted by the United States, the Pak Jung Hi clique pursued its policy of national division with greater frenzy, issued a succession of "emergency laws", declared a state of war and intensified its suppression of the people in south Korea. It looked as if a Korean War were touch and go. As a matter of fact, that was much ado about nothing.

It is now clear that the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique have acted in this way merely to create a pretext and deceive the people of the world so that U.S. troops may hang on in south Korea and the division of Korea may be perpetuated. If there is a danger of war on the Korean Peninsula, it can only originate from the south Korean authorities that constantly clamour for "reunification by prevailing over communism," and absolutely not from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which insists on independent and peaceful reunification.

The draft resolution on Korea submitted by the United States, Japan and other countries this year claims a "preparedness" to terminate the "United Nations Command." But there is no mention at all of the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea. Obviously, its purpose is, under the cover of terminating the "UN Command," to legalize the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and create "two Koreas." The U.S. attempt to thrust the Pak Jung Hi clique into the United Nations is part of this scheme. Clearly, such a draft resolution can by no means lead to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, no matter how nicely it is worded. It is absolutely unacceptable to us.

We have consistently held that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference. The draft resolution on Korea submitted by Algeria, China and other countries proposes that the "United Nations Command" be dissolved and all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations be withdrawn, and that the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement signed by the real parties to the armistice agreement. It also puts forward a series of positive measures to remove tension between north and south Korea, prevent armed conflicts and promote the normalization of the situation. This proposal is entirely just and reasonable. It not only meets the eager desire of the entire Korean people but is conducive to the fundamental improvement of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

The "United Nations Command" must be dissolved. From the day of its formation it has been illegal and a tool of U.S. aggression. In fact, it has become a U.S. Command long since.

However, the dissolution of the "UN Command" must be coupled with the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea. For what would be the point of merely changing the name while keeping everything else intact? Continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea under whatever name contravenes the principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and will only aggravate the tension on the Korean Peninsula. The question of withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea should have been discussed and settled within three months after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. This has been delayed for no less than twenty-two years because of obstructions placed by successive American administrations. And seventeen years have passed since the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew on their own initiative from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Now there are no foreign troops in north Korea, but U.S. troops still hang on in south Korea. For how much longer does the United States intend to prolong such a state of affairs?

Korea cannot remain forever in a state of armistice. The U.S. representative's idea for the United States and the south Korean authorities to propose to the parties of the armistice the convening of a conference to discuss "ways" to preserve the armistice agreement is of no avail. The Korean Armistice Agreement has been in existence for 22 years, and how much longer will it be preserved? Moreover, as is known to all, the parties of the Korean Armistice Agreement have in fact changed a great deal. The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea long ago. Most components of the "United Nations Command" have dispersed and evaporated into thin air. So how can such a conference be convened? As for the exploration at such a conference of the possibility of a large conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement, is it not even more impractical? After the armistice in 1953, under the provisions of the armistice agreement a political conference of a higher level should have been held to settle the Korean question. However, owing to sabotage by the United States, even its preliminary talks failed to produce any result. Subsequently in 1954, the Korean and Chinese sides made tremendous efforts in Geneva to urge the convening of a political conference of a higher level in the hope that a peaceful settlement of the Korean question could be realized. At the time, the U.S. representative, stubbornly and arbitrarily clinging to his own course, went so far as to refuse to reopen any discussions on the Korean question in the future. Thus, the United States singlehandedly slammed the door to a political conference on the Korean question.

In the actual circumstances at present, the practical way is for the real parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement to negotiate and sign a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. The facts over the past two decades and more prove that U.S. interference in Korea is the root cause of constant tensions in Korea. Therefore, the key to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question lies in the conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement and in the withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

The United States asserts that as there is no normal international "boundary" between north and south Korea, the armistice agreement and the demilitarized zone stipulated therein absolutely must not be changed. We cannot accept this view. Korea is only in a state of temporary division. Between north and south Korea there can be no normal international "boundary" but only a provisional demarcation line. Since both north and south Korea have agreed on the mutual non-use of force and on reunification by peaceful means, why should it be impossible for some necessary measures to be agreed on to settle this problem pending the peaceful reunification? It is groundless to assert that a war will break out in Korea in the absence of the armistice agreement.

The Chinese delegation maintains that the draft resolution on Korea sponsored by Algeria and other countries is one that can solve the problem. We hope that the current session of the General Assembly will seriously consider and adopt this draft resolution.

USSR

Referring to the Korean question in his speech at the Plenary Meeting of September 23, Andrei A. Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the precarious state of armistice obviously does not ensure a stabilisation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

He said that the need to create conditions for establishing durable peace on the peninsula, and speeding up the peaceful reunification of Korea has become pressing—and long ago, at that. In order to promote the reunification of Korea, it is necessary, in the first place, to withdraw from south Korea all the foreign troops stationed there under the U.N. flag, put an end to the outside interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, he stressed.

Stating that it is the duty of the United Nations to assist in every possible way in taking such steps, he pointed out that this can be done on the basis of the agenda-item "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" co-sponsored by 42 U.N. member nations including the USSR.

Zambia

Speaking at the Plenary Meeting on September 22, Zambian Foreign Minister Rupiah B. Banda said that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved on the principles laid down in the north-south joint statement of fourth July, 1972 and stressed that it is time for all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag to withdraw from it.

He stressed: The Korean people are committed to the reunification of their country. As evidenced by the north-south joint statement of fourth July, 1972, they would prefer this much cherished and noble objective to be realized through peaceful means. Thousands of foreign troops are stationed in south Korea under the United Nations cover. The United Nations cannot, in good conscience, stand aloof. It is, therefore, incumbent upon our organization to facilitate the process for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This means we must act to put an end to the abuse of the United Nations flag by the foreign troops in south Korea and we must demand their immediate withdrawal.

He said that the presence of the foreign troops in south Korea is not conducive to the efforts for a peaceful reunification of Korea and is contrary to the spirit of the north-south joint statement of fourth July, 1972.

Referring to the problem of "south Korean entry into the United Nations," he stressed:

My delegation can only interpret any attempt to seek the admission of south Korea, into the United Nations as intended to perpetuate the division of Korea. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is tirelessly striving for the peaceful reunification of Korea, would rather see Korea join the United Nations as one united country.

Mali

In his speech at the meeting that day the Mali Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation said that the south Korean puppet regime which is suppressing democratic forces and people is a marionette "regime" which can never represent the southern half of Korea.

Noting that Korea still remains divided contrary to the will of the Korean people, he stressed that south Korea must not be allowed to enter the United Nations singly. If south Korea is recognized as a U.N. member nation, this can never ease the tension in Korea, he stated.

It is the main thing in solving the Korean question to put an end to the outside interference in Korea and replace the armistice agreement with a genuine peace agreement, he added.

These demands, he said, are reflected in the agenda item which was co-sponsored by many U.N. member nations including Mali for discussion at the U.N. General Assembly and which won the approval of an overwhelming majority of member nations at the General Assembly.

Equatorial Guinea

Speaking at the meeting on the same day, Deputy Foreign Minister of Equatorial Guinea stressed that it is imperative for the promotion of the reunification of Korea to drive all the foreign troops out of south Korea, disorganize "the U.N. Command" and see a peace agreement concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

GDR

Speaking at the Plenary Meeting on September 24, Oskar Fischer, Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, referred to the Korean question.

He said:

The German Democratic Republic supports the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the question of Korea be solved peacefully, without external interference. This would be instrumental in strengthening peace and security in Asia. The German Democratic Republic is a co-sponsor of the draft resolution with regard to "The Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

He stressed that the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations are indispensable requirements.

Yugoslavia

Speaking on the same day Milos Minic, vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said:

The artificial retaining of the division of Korea constitutes not only a denial of the inalienable right of the Korean people to unification, but also endangers peace and security in Asia and in the world. For these reasons we support the policy of non-aligned Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has opted for peaceful unification without outside interference.

It is indispensable to abolish the "United Nations Command", to withdraw all foreign troops from south Korea and to create conditions for transforming the armistice agreement into a treaty on durable peace.

He noted that only by removing every foreign influence will it be possible to find a solution to the Korean question on the basis of the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

Iraq

Saadoon Hammadi, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Iraq, speaking on the same day at the meeting, said that Iraq calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea in order to enable the Korean people to exercise its self-determination by itself without any foreign interference.

He voiced full support to the DPRK Government's policy for the independent reunification of the country.

Chad

On September 24 Kamougue Wadal Abdelkader, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Chad, speaking at the meeting, said that efforts must be continued to achieve the reunification of Korea on the basis of the north-south joint statement made public in 1972.

This is why we warmly welcome the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly of the item "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea", he stated.

Romania

Speaking at the meeting on September 26, Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu referred to the Korean question.

He said:

The Romanian Government considers that the United Nations has the duty to contribute to the stimulation of the positive processes started by the political initiatives and the steady efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Consequently, we believe that it is necessary to urgently abolish "the United Nations Command" and to put an end to the presence under the flag of the United Nations of all foreign troops in south Korea, thus creating favourable conditions for turning truce into a lasting peace in Korea and for an accelerated independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Bulgaria

Peter Mladenov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, speaking at the meeting on the same day, said:

The United Nations must, at the current session, take a decision to dissolve the so-called "United Nations Command" and withdraw all foreign troops stationed on the territory of south Korea. The United Nations will thus help in practical terms the just solution of the Korean question, the peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

Mongolia

In his speech at the meeting on September 26 Mongolian Foreign Minister Lodongin Rinchin said: The positive settlement of the problems related to Korea occupies an important place in the strengthening of peace and security on the Asian Continent.

He stressed:

The peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, in full accord with the national aspirations of the Korean people, could be achieved only provided that the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea were withdrawn. Proceeding from this, the Mongolian delegation stands in favour of the adoption of the draft resolution on "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

Tanzania

Speaking at the meeting on the same day, Isaac A. Sepetu, Junior Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tanzania, denounced the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to justify their occupation of south Korea and plot to perpetuate the division of Korea under the signboard of the United Nations.

He said:

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania wishes to once again reiterate its full support to the Korean people in their just cause for the peaceful reunification of the country. In this respect, Tanzania reiterates the demand for the immediate dissolution of the so-called "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

DPRK UN Ambassador Castigates Kissinger's Proposal

NEW YORK, Sep. 26, KCNA Correspondent—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Min Jun, permanent observer of our country at the United Nations, called a news conference on September 25 at the U.N. Headquarters.

It was attended by foreign correspondents at the United Nations.

Ambassador Kwon Min Jun exposed and denounced the reactionary nature of the speech made by U.S. State Secretary Kissinger some time ago at the Plenary Meeting of the U.N. General Assembly.

He said:

Kissinger, pretending to be interested in the peace and security of Korea, babbled that the armistice agreement should be preserved as it is. But this itself is an inconsistent argument. The armistice agreement is no more than a temporary ceasefire accord and it cannot terminate the state of war or guarantee a durable peace. To argue for the continued preservation of the armistice agreement, in the final analysis, means to refuse to put an end to the state of war; this only self-exposes that he does not want a durable peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Therefore, if a durable peace is to be ensured in Korea, the unstable armistice agreement must not be preserved intact, but be replaced with a peace agreement.

The ambassador said with emphasis: If the United States is truly concerned for peace and security in Korea and wants a peaceful solution of the Korean question, it, from a realistic stand, should accept the reasonable proposal of the Government of our Republic for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Noting that Kissinger, proposing a so-called conference "to discuss ways to preserve the Korean Armistice Agreement," attempted to draw the south Korean puppet clique into it, the ambassador went on:

Impermissible is the attempt to draw into it, in a far-fetched way, the south Korean puppet clique which is not a signatory of the armistice agreement and has consistently opposed the armistice agreement. This is intended to give a shot in the arm to the south Korean puppets who are facing their doom, finding themselves utterly an "international orphan." Today the actual parties concerned of the Korean Armistice Agreement are only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States. Therefore, the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement must be settled between our country and the United States which hold the real power.

Recalling Kissinger's outburst that both north and south Korea should be admitted to the United Nations and if the allies of the DPRK established relations with south Korea, the United States was "ready" to establish relations with the DPRK on a "reciprocal" basis, the ambassador said: This is nothing but a crafty ruse to realize the "two Koreas" plot at all costs.

Ambassador Kwon Min Jun stressed:

This heinous attempt of the United States can persuade no one. The United States opposes the reasonable proposal of our side for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea, insists on continuously preserving the unstable armistice, goes against the unanimous desire of the Korean people for reunification and insists on the "simultaneous admission to the U.N." of the north and the south of Korea. This fully reveals that the United States has not given up its aggressive designs on Korea, but is scheming to perpetuate the split of Korea by aggravating tension in Korea, justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea and creating "two Koreas."

The ambassador went on:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We consider that the U.N. should deal a blow to the U.S. imperialists' aggression in our country and their interference in its internal affairs. The U.N. should take the 'U.N. forces' camouflage off the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression occupying south Korea and force them to withdraw and take steps conducive to the Korean people's endeavours to reunify the divided country by themselves, without outside interference."

Following this line put forward by the great leader, the world peace-loving countries are today becoming louder in their voices supporting our people's just cause at the United Nations.

If the U.S. imperialists persistently oppose the reasonable and fair proposal of ours, they will sustain another, still heavier fiasco, emphasized the ambassador.

He answered a number of questions put by correspondents.

In his answers to the questions, the ambassador referred to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique came out again with the "application for U.N. membership" which had suffered a hard blow. This clearly shows once again how desperately they are running about to perpetuate the split of Korea, he said.

The ambassador recalled that the puppet "foreign minister" had blabbed that his clique would not submit the "application for U.N. membership" again this year and published this even in newspapers, but again submitted the "application for U.N. membership" at the dictate of the U.S. imperialist master. This vividly shows to the world that the present south Korean "regime" is a dummy regime with no sovereignty at all and a faithful puppet of U.S. imperialism, noted the ambassador.

He warned that if the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique persisted in the "two Koreas" plot, they would face a stern judgement by the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

One hundred fifty American people in Milwaukee demonstrated on July 15, calling for "Jobs at home, not wars abroad," in protest against an aggressive foreign policy speech by U.S. State Secretary Kissinger who spoke in a Milwaukee hotel. Demonstrators strongly urged the administration to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

French "Amendments" Designed to Justify US "Two-Korea" Policy

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Sep. 30, in a commentator's article, exposed the reactionary nature of the French "amendments" to the so-called "draft resolution" of the U.S. side concerning the Korean question, which was submitted to the 30th U.N. General Assembly this year.

The commentator said: In the final analysis, both the "draft resolution" of the U.S. side on the Korean question and the "amendments" to it only serve the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists' "new Asia strategy" to keep south Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism, realise the "two Koreas" plot and step up preparations for the provocation of a new war against the Korean people.

In order to preserve peace in Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative, first of all, to dissolve the "U.N. Command" and force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, the commentator stressed, and pointed out:

As is known to everybody, the "draft resolution" of the U.S. side makes no mention of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, and therefore, it is opposed by many countries and U.S. imperialism finds itself in a deep bog with the approach of the debate on the Korean question.

The French "amendments," to make it appear as if the essential defects of the U.S. side's "draft resolution" would be corrected, expressed "the hope that there would be in south Korea no troops stationed under the U.N. flag." But they presuppose the so-called "maintenance of the armistice agreement." This bespeaks that there is no essential difference between the "amendments" and the "draft resolution" of the U.S. side.

The U.S. imperialists are now blaring that they will keep their troops as ever in south Korea under the aggressive "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" even if the "U.N. Command" may be dissolved. Under such condition, the French "amendments" making no mention of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea cannot be construed otherwise than a trick to justify the sinister attempt of the U.S. imperialists.

The commentator continued:

The "maintenance of the armistice agreement" referred to in the "amendments" means keeping the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea under its name, perpetuating the division of Korea and continuously jeopardising peace in Korea.

As the reality shows, the very parties concerned in the debate on the question concerning the armistice agreement are our country and the United States which hold real power.

The ambiguous expression of the "amendments" as to "all the parties directly concerned" is undoubtedly aimed at making more ambiguous the question of the parties concerned which is indisputably clear and, in fact, it backs up the assertion of the U.S. side's "draft resolution" in the question concerning the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In a nutshell, the so-called "amendments" are designed to justify the aggression of U.S. imperialism on Korea and its interference in her internal affairs; they are little different from the aggressive purpose pursued by U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger when he spoke of the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly a few days ago.

Seoul's Reapplication for Separate UN Membership Refused by UNSC

United Nations Headquarters, September 28, KCNA Correspondent—The sinister plots of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to create confusion in the discussion of the Korean question at the 30th Session of the U.N. Assembly and bar the just solution of the Korean question met a shameful fiasco at the U.N. Security Council on September 26.

That day a voting was held at the U.N. Security Council on whether the so-called "application for U.N. membership" again filed by the south Korean puppet clique should be examined or not. This time, too, many member nations of the council flatly turned down the reexamination of their criminal and conspiratorial "application for U.N. membership."

The request made by the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists for the reexamination of the "application for south Korea's U.N. membership" was thus flatly rejected as one unworthy of discussing like at the meeting of the U.N. Security Council held on August 6.

This constitutes another heavy blow dealt to the splittists within and without at the current U.N. General Assembly session and another convincing proof that no scheme of the enemy to perpetuate Korea's partition is realizable.

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